

Engagements categories and focus selection in shaded offer of the English Language

Alygina Elen M.

Moscow Pedagogical University, Russia

ABSTRACT

In this article we consider the idea of focus thematically important element. We show that offers shaded do not perform additional allocation of focus, expressed that-clause. We will explore the interaction of focus and category selection, and also raises the question whether the category focus special case of the more general category selection.

KEYWORDS: Depleted proposal, focus, isolated, theme.

In recent years, in the linguistic literature sufficiently detailed coverage received category selection, understood as opposed to isolated and background information.

However, the study selection is at the initial stage. In particular, it remains a controversial issue of the allocation of the category to the category of communicative focus [3]. A number of authors, e.g. T.M.Nikolaeva, considering focal saliency selection as an example, due to semantic relations between components communicative utterance structure, and do not relate to the selection of the focal element implementation cases selected category [2]. We take the view T.M.Nikolaevoy to focus both on the category, significant substantive aspects which are not included in the semantics of the allocation, and therefore not a particular manifestation of the category selection. Focus function is the formation of a speech act, message information of the source statements at [1]. However, we assume, that the selected category is included in the informative focal plan and reveals varying degrees of opposition of the focus the rest of the propositions and the other elements of the current text fragment. Appeal to the category selection, one of the functions which, according to our

assumption, is marking thematically important information, it is necessary to obtain an adequate understanding of the interaction of focus offers a meaningful structure of the text. Thematic importance of the element expressed in the presence of semantic and koreferentsialnyh relations with the elements to develop the basic thematic line of text. Depleted proposal is a means of implementing the category selection.

We give the definition of which is split proposal. Depleted proposal - a complex sentence in which the proposition expressed by the chief and subordinate sentences. In English, the prototypical shaded proposal has the form: it + be + X + subordinate sentence. Component X (Cleft element) together with the subordinate sentence (Cleft-Clausen) express the same meaning as the corresponding simple sentence.

The object of this work is the identification of the interaction between proposals focus-split type and structure of the text content.

Which does not mean women chiefs are not tough when they need to be. acting San Francisco Police Chief Heather has an advanced degree in social work, but it was her reputation as a stern disciplinarian that got her the job. She was brought in to clean house after the last police chief resigned in scandal. "There will always be people who say, 'She can not do it because she's not physically as strong'," says Fong. "But when there's [a] tough decision to be made, I can make it." That's the kind of strength a modern police force needs. (1)Traditionally shaded proposal was seen as a means rematizatsii component is placed in the position of Cleft element. Rematizatsiya generally understood as such transformation syntax, which leads to labeling as a focus element, which is in the corresponding canonical sentence topic. In the example (1) in the shaded sentence carried rematizatsiya element «her reputation ...». However, the proposal does not shaded only changes communicative function Cleft element, but it performs additional allocation. The high level of saliency focal element leads to the fact that it is dedicated not only to the rest of the sentence, but also in relation to the elements of the context-ualnogo environment. The special role not only at the level of proposals but also on the level of the text is a feature which is split focus of this type of offer. The focus is "her reputation ..." leads to the fact that the semantic relation of this element with the following text is placed at the center of attention of the reader. In the following text, the theme of women's ability to tough measures is being further developed, indicating tematichnost focal element "her reputation as a stern disciplinarian". Thus, the selection of focus which is split proposal

allows for a transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. that the semantic relation of this element with the following text is placed at the center of attention of the reader. In the following text, the theme of women's ability to tough measures is being further developed, indicating tematicnost focal element "her reputation as a stern disciplinarian". Thus, the selection of focus which is split proposal allows for a transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. the focus is a proposal which is split allows you to make the transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. the focus is a proposal which is split allows you to make the transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete.

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Consider the example of functioning in the discourse which is split offers a focal Cleft-Clausen, which is characterized by a low level of the selection. It should be noted that in the current literature is a recognized fact that the Cleft-element may function as a topic, and propozitivny component Cleft-clauses as a focus [4] and [5].

Born in Warsaw, my mother was 25 when the Nazi attack upon Poland catapulted the world into war. She and her parents were herded into the Warsaw Ghetto. At the beginning of the war my mother had married, and it was her husband who helped her escape from the ghetto in March 1943. He was caught and killed shortly afterward. (2)

Despite the fact that the element «her husband» is characterized by a high level of salience in relation to the elements of the contextual environment than Cleft-the clause, we qualify this item as a topic, because it

is associated with the element preceding sentence «had married». We assume that the selected elements can not be considered as a focus marker. The sequence of the components shaded in the same sentence as in the corresponding canonical sentence «Her husband helped her to escape from the ghetto in March 1943". A sufficiently low level of saliency elements of this type which is split suggestions An opportunity, due to the fact that the use of which is split supply structure in this case does not lead to such significant changes in the role of elements of the communicative and semantic structure, what leads to the use of topically-split sentences with Cleft-Clausen. The low level of salience focus Cleft-clauses in relation to the elements of the contextual environment makes low level of its tematicnosti. Proposition focal Cleft-clauses is not thematically important in the following text.

He received higher education and the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Leeds in 1928, he taught at the Department of Phonetics, University of London, then headed by D. Jones. By this time is his collaboration with the famous anthropologist B. Malinowski.

The main provisions Furse theory contained in his earlier work "Speech" [10.79], so the beginning of the formation of his linguistic concepts adopted to date 30-ies of XX century.

Firth and his followers are usually related to the English phonetic school - direction, going back to Mr. Sweet, and later headed D. Jones. Both schools combine deep organic connection, continuity of traditions, the interest in the study of living languages. However, such a view LG Luzin [4, 60] considers unreasonable, since the range of interests of these schools, in her opinion, is different: history of language, dialectology are in the works Furse little expression. Moreover, in the English phonetic phonetics schools a central place, and for "Londoners" phonetics - it is the foundation of phonological research, which in turn serve as a basis for the description of the facts of vocabulary and grammar. in phonetics problems for Furse is a revision and re-evaluation of phonetic views from the perspective of semantic theory.

London linguistic school took shape as an independent direction in the course of a creative reassessment of existing linguistic heritage. Material linguistic descriptions were mostly little-known languages. . Among the main works J. R. Firth must include the following: "Speech" (1930), "Papers

in Linguistics" (1934-1951), "Studies in Linguistic Analysis" (1957), "Selected Papers of JR Firth" (1952- 1959).

As for the specifics of Linguistics of the UK, its development, as the AA Zarayskiy [3, 68], it was closely linked to the political and economic situation in this country. Increased growth of the British colonies was the cause of a comprehensive study of public relations, culture and life of the peoples inhabiting the colonial countries of Asia and Africa. In this understanding of the lives of these peoples would be impossible without a thorough study of national languages. Thus, under the influence of extralinguistic factors actually formed etnolin gvistichesky approach. The language in this proposed study in specific communication situations. The idea of the situation clearly reflected in Bronislaw Malinowski in his theory of value. [11]

Malinowski - a leading figure in the British linguistics. He paid great attention to linguistics to ethno-linguistic research, the study of guaranteed values central to the science of language. The most important aspect of Malinowski's theory is his interest in the functioning of language. From the point of view of Malinowski, functionalism does not contradict the historical approach to the analysis of language and is its complement. Malinowski's functional method involves the element of time: the study of the values begins with observation of the child's speech, then - for the development of linguistic expression within the context of culture.

The basic concept of the semantic concept of B. Malinowski - context of the situation. Trying to correctly translate into English offers residents of the Trobriand Islands (east of New Guinea), he found that for this it is necessary to know their function in the environment in which they are pronounced. Those. the object of study in linguistics is to be alive, the perceived language. To understand the values, you must learn the language only in situations of its use.

Malinowski proposes to make the main object of study of speech, the speech of human behavior, as it is a human adaptation to the environment and culture. Speech - a language feature. Adequate perception of speech is possible in the context of a real situation.

Language is understood as an aspect of culture, one of the major forms of human behavior. It is a means of social activity. The semantic theory of Malinowski's ever-present problem of translation. The so-called "translational" is set using progressive, literal translation, with each expression is translated using the English equivalent, as well as a free

transfer. Next, compare the literal translation and free, which leads to a detailed commentary and contextual characteristic values [3, 69].

AA Zarayskiy notes, "Malinowski insisted that the main points of his theory are relevant to modern languages. Among them are the following: 1) the language - a way to work in the community; 2) the statements are made and are understood within the context of the situation, ie, that is typical for personal, cultural, historical and physical environment where pronounced and perceived utterance; 3) the value is understood as a collection of versatile and functional relationships between words in the sentence and the context of their use; 4) the meaning of words and sentences are part of the culture of the speech community and depend on it; 5) initially relevant unit is not a word, a sentence "[3, 70].

Thus, Malinowski takes the position that the utterance is determined context situation. Malinowski's firm belief that the study of language is necessary for an understanding of how we live, divided and John. R. Firth, largely was influenced by Malinowski. However, Fersen managed to develop a semantic concept Malinowski, giving originality of British linguistics. Determination of the value, according to Firth, is possible only if the account of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

Among the main reasons that led to the creation of Furse general linguistic theory, the most important, as the AA Zaraisky [3, 71] are theory of language in society and contextual analysis values developed Malinowski.

As a specialist in general linguistics, Furse, like Malinowski, was convinced that the theory of language and linguistics should be the same as applicable to any language - alive or dead, for all the peoples who have long-term development of the tradition or unknown and undeveloped in culturally peoples to use any language. Those. learning a language reduced to that of a live-sounding speech, and a central aspect of the study is to examine the value of the speech values.

So language - a significant purposeful activity, so linguistics should deal with the study of meaning in language in the diversity of its manifestations and to describe all of these aspects of the meaning in a strict system of appropriate terms. Furse stressed that "general linguistics with all its ancillary techniques aimed, ultimately, to the disclosure of the value in all its diversity in language in general and language in particular" [9, 11]. "With the help of linguistics - he writes - we hope to achieve systematic

presentation of facts and in particular to formulate statements concerning the value of" [9, 181]. At the same time, according to Firth, all the different branches of linguistics and methods are intended to help in the establishment of values.

The value is considered as a complex linguistic phenomenon which requires a comprehensive linguistic research at all levels of linguistic structure. The value of any form can be opened only by analyzing its actual use, only insofar as it manifests in a speech via speech study its manifestations (displays). However, as in the formal analysis and the investigation of the values necessary to abstract from specific manifestations, manifestations of specific language and use the appropriate scientific model.

The value Firth allocated a number of components-functions: 1) to phonetic function (i.e. the sound function); 2), a lexical feature; 3) morphological function;

4) a syntax function (inflection); 5) semantic function. Introducing these types of values, as "phonetic", "grammar", "lexical" Firth believes that the total value of the form can be defined as the totality of their interaction.

"At the present time, - says Firth, - we have become accustomed to sharing the values and functions. The term "value" Thus, we use in relation to a whole range of functions, which may have language form "[8, 97].

Firth develops whole analysis techniques system matter where technical procedures related. With these techniques investigated elements the values of which are, in turn, form the structure of meanings.

The essay values plays contextualization, ie the critical role welcome the establishment of the context in which the act of language units. From this contextual meaning - it is the ratio of any linguistic form to the context. The functions of linguistic forms are treated as units of one of the subsystems of language.

Furse sought to relate linguistic models with models of social and cultural character, which allows to analyze the significance from the point of view of social situations and cultural characteristics of different peoples, in certain types of work with texts, and taking into account cultural and social context in which the speech activity.

Language was seen as a symbolic system, Firth showed distinct nature of the language, a volume of the meanings of words in the language of the people of another civilization, as compared with the English language. This

is due to the fact that the language of its primary function - a type of reaction to the world around us, the way the world of modeling.

The meaning of the term "value" in the papers Firth «Speech», «Papers in Linguistics» has a distinct structural and functional character. The value of an element - not its content but its function shapes.

Structural and functional analysis in linguistics acquired special importance because it allows you to give an idea about the mechanism of action of language, which is especially important for the use of language as a means of communication.

Firth, along with conventional lexical and grammatical phonetic values allocated to and it is widely understood as the set of functions phonetic forms executed within units of other levels. J. R. Firth stressed the existence of sound symbolism in language, ie. E. Certain links between the use of sounds and feelings arising from their use. This aspect is referred to as modern linguists term "phonetic value".

At the lexical level contextualization of a form is performed by setting its typical and constant environment. The value at the lexical level can be opened only by means of contextualization called collocation. According to EL Agibalova [1, 39], this idea rightly draws attention to the obvious fact that the use of the word in the language is normalized by its participation in certain phrases.

Establishing contextualization forms on grammatical level is also associated with a specific framework description of its use. Admission juxtaposition of related grammatical categories in the concept gets Furse name kolligatsii. If collocation - this is a common environment for specific words, kolligatsiya - communication of entire classes or categories of words. Kolligatsiya represents one type of grammatical abstraction serving disclosure of various forms of contextual relations at the level of the grammar. Practice linguistic analysis based on such techniques Firth used for non-European languages. As EL notes Agibalova [1, 41], collocation as a single word lexical environment and kolligatsiya as the connection of whole classes of words are the most important aspects of the study of syntax.

With regard to the field of phonology studies, it is important to emphasize the fact that the basis of differentiation of phonemic and prosodic categories is thought of in two ways of dividing the flow of speech - paradigmatic and syntagmatic. To study and interphoneme mezhslgovykh

relations entered phonological unit - prosody. On the prosodic features of speech in the concept Furse wrote E.L. Agibalova.

"According to the concept Furse, prosodic features of speech include:

- 1) The number of syllables.
- 2) Nature syllables - open or closed.
- 3) The syllabic units.
- 4) The sequence of syllables.
- 5) The sequence of consonants.
- 6) A sequence of vowels.
- 7) position, the nature and quantity of the main (percussion) syllable.
- 8) Dark or light character of the syllable.

Thus, the description of the structure of the word is centered around the concept of a syllable. The scientific concept of John. R. Firth is characterized by harmony, logical, interdependent components, striving for the universal approach. Analysis of the activities Furse and representatives of the London School is required to obtain a complete picture of the theory and practice of system-structural linguistics.

Many of the ideas expressed by Furse and provisions adopted by his followers in the practice of linguistic analysis, proved to be valid and at the present stage of development of linguistics. In particular, the position on the need for linguistic analysis at different levels, has repeatedly stressed Furse in its concept, is spread among linguists. So, VB Kasevich [5, 5] notes the need to promote the application of the principle of step "of the most abstract, generalized representation of the audio image to its statements more complete and specific characteristic." IG Torsueva [6, 160] also notes the focus of previous research in the field of intonation mostly in search of discrete units and offers a broader approach to the intonation systems: in the light of statements and analysis of the situation of communication.

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